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INDUSTRIES OF CHINA IN 1952

Comment: This report is a summary of an article entitled "The Qualified Industries of China Which Prepare for Our Country's Large-Scale Reconstruction." written by Ch'en Ting-wei in the pro-Communist 1953 Ching-chi Nien-pao (1953 Economic Yearbook), published on 5 February 1953. The report gives figures and percentages of heavy and light industrial production, investment, and industrial equipment and materials produced in 1952.

A. Heavy Industry

In 1951, industrial production in the Northeast was 24.1 percent greater than in 1950. The 1952 Northeast industrial production is expected to exceed the 1951 production by 41.5 percent.

Using 1949 as the base year, ore production of the Shanghai and Nanking areas for the first half of 1952 alone was 955 percent; machinery, 1,239 percent; and electrical equipment, 879 percent. The following table gives the East China production increase from 1949 through 1951.

	Percentage Increase in 1950 Over 1949	Percentage Increase in 1951 Over 1950
Total amount of electricity generated	186	415
Coal	128	108
Iron and Steel	113 *	1,552

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	Percentage Increase in 1950 Over 1949	Percentage Increase in 1951 Over 1950
Electric Motors (quantity)	130	361
Electric Motors (kilowatt output)	791	167
Internal Combustion Engines (quantity)	544	162
Internal Combustion Engines (kilowatt Output)	3 99	178
Generators	<u></u>	1,004

Over 1,000 new types of machinery were produced in the Northeast during 1952. Products such as universal milling machines, planers with a V-shape cutter, and precision rabbet planers are now being manufactured in the Northeast.

The Ta-hsin Machinery Plant sucessfully carried out a new iron casting method. Factories controlled by the East China Department of Industry produced 113 new types of products during the past 3 years. They included:

- Alloy steel of nickel, chromium, and molybdenum; alloy steel of silicon and chromium; and high manganese tool steel manufactured by the Asia Steel and Iron Works
- 2. The 75-centimeter diameter planers and universal grinding machines manufactured by the Ch'iu-chiang Machinery Plant
 - 3. High-pressure oil pumps manufactured by Wu-sung Machinery Plant
- 4. Insulating porcelain capable of resisting 69,000 volts manufactured by the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant and the Nanking Porcelain
- 5. The 225,000-volt transformers manufactured by the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant
- 6. The 6,000-volt power cables manufactured by the Shanghai Electrical Machinery Plant
- 7. The acid-resistant porcelain blowers and acid-resistant porcelain pumps manufactured by the Lin-yuan and T'ien-li Chemical Industrial Plants
- 8. Asbestos cloth and other insulation material manufactured by Shanghai Chemical Industrial Plant

B. Light Industry

The light industries of China are now engaged in the manufacture of news-print, paper sacks for cement, photographic paper, insulation cardboard, oil paper, rubber tires, tubes, belts, leather goods, analytical balances, type-writers, calculators, penicillin, chlorine, insectic ide formula No 666, sunlamps, surgical tables. X-ray equipment, caustic soda, phosphorus, bleaching powder, carbon, potassium chlorate, and metallic wire.

- 2 -

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C. Investment

Using 1950 as the base year, the investment in heavy industries and in the mines of East China for 1951 was 293 percent. For 1952 it is expected to reach 688 percent. Using 1950 as the base year, the basic construction work for 1951 achieved in East China by the heavy industries and mines was 247 percent. For 1952 it is expected to reach 1,670 percent.

The basic construction in the Northeast for 1952 was 125 percent greater than for 1951. The total area in which construction was undertaken increased 100 percent in 1952 over 1951. The Northeast investment in basic construction and reconstruction was 25 percent of total investment in 1949, and 90 percent, in 1952.

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